The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Stampede of the Lecomptonites in the House—The Result in the Senate Doubtful.

The Contrast in Connection with the Utah Campaign.

General Calhoun's Action Giving Kansas to the Free-State Men.

Report of the Republican Minority of the Special Committee on Kansas—The Buchanan Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 21.

The Administration men are working desperately to control the stampede in the House against Lecompton. There are some five millions of dollars' worth of contracts in connection with the Utah campaign, which are being used as levers, as far as possible, to effect votes. How and where, will be clearly apparent when the vote comes to be taken. Of the Army contracts already made, nearer names one for sixteen hundred barrels of a hundred and fifty-nine pounds each; subsistence of deer at twenty-five dollars a head; corn at ten or twelve dollars a bushel [illegible] flour at fifteen dollars, &c.

All this is believed to be useless. The hopes of yielding it successful rest on Northern Anti-Lecompton Democrats chiefly in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

All is excitement relative to the action of the Senate to-morrow, when, according to agreement, the vote on Lecompton is expected to be taken. It is rumored to-night that the Lecomptonites themselves are frightened about the Senate, and may effect a further continuance of the debate until they can have time to canvass closely.

The Union to-day publishes Calhoun's official declaration of the election in Kansas, giving the Legislature to the Free-State men. This greatly exasperates the disunionists, and there is some fear that the effect may be to create a Southern stampede against Lecompton, and the two Republican Senators its success will to days to make. My own impression is that the Bill will pass the Senate by about five majority—Hale and Davis being absent, ill. One vote may be changed, reducing the majority to three.

Senator Wade Hampton, it is understood, will speak to-morrow. Douglas will follow, if his health is no worse than to-day. He was absent from the Senate, and no party in the agreement to take the vote on Monday; so, if an attempt be made to shove him out, as hinted, he will insist upon his right to be heard at length before the vote.

When the Bill goes to the House, I shall not be surprised if its opponents move the previous question at once, as the present count makes its defeat certain. Considerable debate had been designed, but Cannon's last move so thoroughly victimizes the opposition of the South Americans that they will be likely to join the Northern Anti-Lecomptonites in an immediate gibbeting of the Lecompton swindle.

Senator Green made an excellent speech on the Kansas question yesterday, full of original ideas. Novel points were presented in a forcible and popular light. It will create a sensation in the West.

The Committee on Marmaduke's case will report on the first opportunity. Clarke, of Iowa, Republican, submitted an able report on the subject, in which the House has no jurisdiction in the case. S.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

The interview between the President and the Turkish High Admiral yesterday was very brief, but of an interesting character. The only persons present were the President and his private Secretary, the Secretary of State, the Admiral and his suite, J. HOUSTOUN BUTTS, Hon. J. M. CLAYTON, and E. H. CARRICK, Esq., of New-York.

The visitors were received by the President at 2 o'clock, having first been formally introduced to the Secretary of State. The President said that it gave him great pleasure to offer the hand of friendship and hospitality to such a distinguished officer of the Ottoman Empire. He assured him of a kind and friendly greeting from all true Americans, wherever he and his suite might go. He spoke of the friendly relations existing between the two Governments, and did not doubt but this interchange of courtesies would go far to strengthen them.

The Admiral in reply expressed his gratitude for the kind feeling and honor shown himself and traveling companions by the chief of so great a nation. He had been directed, he said, by his imperial master to be guided by the advice and direction of the President of the United States, and he desired to offer a present, in testimony of the high regard entertained by his imperial master.

During the interview Mr. CARRICK informed the Admiral that the Secretary of State was a veteran soldier as well as a statesman, that nearly fifty years ago he had met and conquered the armies of Britain in the far West, and ever since had been prominent in the councils of the nation. The Admiral expressed much gratification with meeting one who had long been known by reputation in Turkey.

The President then invited the Admiral, his suite and those present to dine with him on Wednesday next, and the interview was terminated.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 21.

The Republican minority of the Select Committee of Fifteen, by Mr. MORRILL, will now publish their report, as that of the majority has been spread before the public, and that of Mr. HARRIS is in type.

They allude to the protracted struggle from which their appointment arose, and declare that the assumption on the part of the majority that the record is complete, like the refusal to submit the Constitution of Kansas to a full and fair vote of the people, is a confession that a thorough investigation would prove fatal to the extraordinary document.

The President's messages, the report of the majority and the counsel of JOHN CALHOUN are treated at length. The pledges of submission on the part of the Nebraska-Kansas advocates, the President, and so down to the *Union* etc., also claim their attention. They say their wanton violation is denounced as Punic faith.

The whole series of alleged frauds is set forth in chronogical order. The illegality and irregularity of the Lecompton Constitution, from the beginning are set forth by a long array of facts, step by step. Their propositions are as follows:

We claim that this Convention could not make a valid Constitution:

1. Because, whatever inherent power the people may possess, Congress refused all legal authority to the Territorial Legislature to call the Convention, though urged by President PIERCE.

2. Because, the Legislature which created it was itself the creature of fraud and foreign invasion, and that vile usurpation was never consummated by the acquiescence of the people.

3. Because the act of that Legislature, passed Feb. 16, 1857, to "provide for taking a census and the election of delegates to a Convention," was never fairly executed. The census was incomplete, the return was incomplete, the apportionment was incomplete, and the number of delegates assembled was incomplete.

4. Because through the nefarious apportionment, the threatened exclusion from the polls unless coupled with the payment of a tax to support a Government imposed upon them by high handed outrages, through lack of all confidence of protection at the polls from violence and fraud, the majority did not and could not participate in the election of delegates, and it was therefore composed of a mere faction entitled to no regard.

5. Because the most noted delegates pledged themselves to submit their work to the ratification or rejection of the people—thereby securing their election—and afterwards betrayed their trust, and did not submit the Constitution.

6. Because it is not in fact the work of a majority of the Convention.

7. Because the legislative, judicial and executive powers conferred upon JOHN CALHOUN, transcended the power of the Convention, and their exercise was entirely illegal, and therefore null and void.

The proofs that the Constitution is neither "acceptable" nor "satisfactory" to the people of Kansas, are exhibited. The fact of its utter rejection on the 4th of January, is earnestly claimed to be the only legal thing about it. The report closes as follows:

The statements made in the report are founded upon official documents and conceded facts; but if any should be disputed, we fearlessly challenge such an investigation as will put their accuracy to the severest test. There is no scrutiny that we do not court, as there is no truth that we do not seek. The whole purpose of the Committee having been thwarted by the refusal of the majority to enter upon a full and fair investigation, we submit that the facts already proven are enough to establish the positions we maintain to the fullest extent.

I. That an investigation ought to have been had by a Committee with the power and disposition to send for persons and papers.

2 That the President has been misinformed and badly advised "in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas." Though he says "a *great delusion* seems to pervade the public mind," it is quite apparent that the public might with greater justice say, "*thou thyself to boldest not the beam that is in thine own eye.*"

3. That in proportion as Congress has relaxed its power over Territories, that of the Executive has increased, and that all difficulties cannot be removed until Congress shall resume its entire Constitutional authority.

4. That the maligned Topeka Constitution was the act of the *people* of Kansas, accords now more with the will of the people than any other, and is more entitled to the respect of Congress.

5. That the plighted faith of the nation was pledged to the people of Kansas that any Constitution which might be made should be submitted by its framers to them for their approval or disapproval, and this has not been done.

6. That there is not unimpeachable evidence to shew that the Constitution presented by JOHN CALHOUN is an identical copy of the one agreed upon by the Lecompton Convention before it adjourned.

7. That the Lecompton Constitution was illegal in its inception, and, therefore, void; and if this were not so, through the action of the Territorial Legislature, the people have been enabled fairly and legally to vote for or against it, and have emphatically rejected it.

Not doubting the sincerity of the President, when he says that domestic peace will be the happy consequence of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, we are yet constrained to say that in our deliberate judgments the President over-estimates the docility of the nation, and particularly that of the people of Kansas "Domestic peace" cannot be obtained by trampling down the rights of any portion of the people. The measure is not expedient even if it were just, but it is clearly wrong.

The idea that Kansas must be admitted in order to satisfy the States "where Slavery is recognized," that it is not the fixed purpose to admit no more Slave States into the Union, is even less tolerable. It will be time enough to raise that question when a Slave State offers itself for admission. To force a Free State into the Union *as a Slave State*, will test the question more keenly than may be desirable, and the project should be dismissed as a dangerous experiment. Signed by JUSTIN S. MORRILL,
EDWARD WADE,
HENRY BENNETT,
DAVID S. WALBRIDGE,
JAMES BUFFINTON.

The report of the Select Committee of the House in the case of MATTESON is prepared, and will probably be made to-morrow. The majority think the House has no jurisdiction to punish a member for anything known to his constituents at the time of his election. Mr. CURTIS, member of the Committee, dissents as to the question of jurisdiction, but holds that this is not a case, as it now stands, for its exertion.

Mr. MATTESON submitted a written defence, and offered to prove all his statements, but the Committee decided that they had no power to send for persons and papers. Among the papers shown to the Committee was one from Doctor HALL, of this City, saying in reply to a note from MATTESON:—"At the time of your resignation of your seat in the last House you were suffering from a severe and dangerous attack of the National Hotel disease, and my opinion is that you would have been obliged to resign your life, had you not resigned your seat."

Mr. DOUGLAS continues quite ill, and from present indications it is thought probable that he will be unable to address the Senate to-morrow for more than a few moments.

LXXVth CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

Mr. WILSON announced his intention to speak on the Kansas question this evening.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, earnestly protested against the Lecompton Constitution; the creature, he said, of a long series of frauds and outrages, and unmitigated rascality. It was a question rising far above party; one in which he was willing to strike hands with conservative, honorable men of all parties, both North and South. He denied that the parties in Kansas were sectional—the Free-State Party containing many members from the South, while the Pro-Slavery Party, he was ashamed to confess, numbered many adherents from the North, the great border-ruffian leader himself being from Massachusetts. Yes, the very worst class of border ruffians in Kansas were from the Free States. He was sorry that truth and justice required the admission, but it was no new thing, for Slavery had always done its dirty work through Northern men. Of the members of the Free-State Legislature of Kansas, four were from Virginia alone, while only five were from all the New-England States. This and similar facts, he contended, furnished sufficient answer to the assertion concerning Northern Abolition emigration to Kansas. He fortified this position with further illustrations. Referring to the Lecompton Constitution he said the Administration was forcing the measure in defiance of the opinion of the country, in spite of the warnings of the great body of the Democracy of the North, and in a spirit of recklessness that must prove fatal to itself. The solemn pledges which at one time inspired hope in the breasts of freemen had been shamelessly violated, to the rekindling of the flames of a fiercer strife. Mr. FOOT then narrated the events in Kansas, including the movement for the formation of the Topeka Constitution. The men who formed that Constitution, he said, were denounced by the President as rebels. Rebels, are they? It was rebels such as these who established our independence. It is from the efforts of rebels such as these that the nations of the Old World are yet to wake from their long polar night of despotism. These men are rebels the President tells us, while forgers, throwers of spurious ballots, &c., are law-and-order men. Mr. FOOT next referred to the Lecompton Constitution, combatting the President's arguments as to its legality, and denying that the Slavery question had ever been submitted. Even if it had been, Mr. FOOT continued, as Slavery already existed there by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, as is contended by the President, how could the people have voted it out? They could not vote against the Constitution, and all they could do was to refrain from voting, as the most emphatic way to express their condemnation of the swindle. Alluding to the removal of the various Governors of Kansas for their attempt to deal fairly with the people, he said they were not dishonored by such a removal; the American people would cherish the memory of their good deeds, and, sooner or later, they would meet a reward for their fidelity to truth and justice. In conclusion, he affirmed that the will of the people was clearly expressed on the 4th of January, and ought not to be disregarded. That vote had the sanction and authority of law. Let Congress beware how they disregard it.

Mr. SIMMONS, of R. I., said he had no disposition to repeat what had been said, yet found it almost impossible to avoid doing so. He thought that the difficulty might have a peaceful solution. All that was heeded was to treat the matter fairly and honestly. Senators on the other side admitted the right of the people to be well governed, but had not reached the sublime doctrine that the people have the right to govern themselves. When he looked around the Senate chamber and saw but one Senator, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) whose term of service ante dated, his own, he naturally turned to him for advice and guidance. What were the views of the Senator? He had counselled Senators to do right—to render justice to all sections of the country. Mr. SIMMONS heartily concurred in that view, and hoped that the same spirit of forbearance and fraternal feeling which animated our fathers in discussing the Slavery question might now prevail. He then proceeded to narrate the action on that subject during the last eighty years. He was not an Abolitionist, and never had been; he took precisely the same ground as the framers of the Constitution. The true art of Government is the art of being honest. He deprecated continued threats of disunion; he was tired of hearing them. Mr. S. discussed the power of the people of Kansas to change their Constitution, denying that they could do so before 1864, excepting by revolution. He also controverted the decision in the Dred Scott case, that black men are not citizens of the United States, supporting his arguments by citations from the laws of various States. Replying to Mr. HAMMOND's remarks about the white slaves of the North, he said he was himself a laborer, and referred to FRANKLIN, ROGER SHERMAN and other distinguished men who were laborers.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, followed. Referring to the policy of admitting new States, he said: Each State in the Union has to bear the burden of its own support, and why should not the Territories when they have the ability? He thought that when Territories apply for admission Congress should grant their petitions and then bring them into the Union by the speediest process known to the Constitution. The admission of new States was a relief to the General Government not a pecuniary one; but there were Senators who seemed to think that each State added strength and stability to the Union, rivetting more firmly the bonds that make us one people, and giving us increased respect abroad. Quoting general policy, the orator, being in favor of the admission of Kansas, what valid objections, he asked, can be urged against it? He then examined the various objections advanced, replying to each, and concluding with expressing his own opinion that the speediest way to settle the difficulty, would be the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, which, if not lifted by the people, can be changed at any time; agitation would then be tranquilized.

The Senate then took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock P. M. Five Senators present.

Mr. TOOMBS made some facetious remarks touching the vacant seats.

Mr. BROWN, of Miss., complained that in his former speech Mr. WILSON had done him injustice by attributing to him discreditable sentiments. He pointed out the mistake, adding that he loved the Union, but the rights of the States more, and that there might be contingencies when he would advocate dissolution.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., explained.

Mr. BAGGSDALE, of Cal., hoped the Senate would adjourn. There were several who wished to speak—Senators DIXON, WILSON, BAYARD, DOUGLAS, STUART, GREEN, and he (Mr. BROADHEAD) might have something to say, but he did not wish to stay listening to speeches when less than a dozen Senators were present. He hoped the Senate would now adjourn until Monday. He (BROADHEAD) had made no bargain that a vote should be taken on Monday.

The motion was not carried.

Mr. WILSON said some lawyers had achieved a reputation on account of their success in defending criminals; but he did not believe anybody would gain an enviable notoriety by defending the nefarious Kansas swindle. He then proceeded to reply to Mr. HAMMOND's speech. He saw nothing new in that speech. The same doctrines had been enunciated by JOHN C. CALHOUN, General MCDUFFIE and other South Carolina statesmen. South Carolina, he said, has always led the Democratic Party, and he held the Administration responsible for those doctrines in the broadest sense. That State has always taken the lead in the efforts to extend and perpetuate Slavery. As to Mr. HAMMOND's comparison of the relative strength of the North and South, he (WILSON) proposed to show by facts and figures how Freedom has worked in one section of the Union and how Slavery in another. This proposition Mr. WILSON carried out with great minuteness, showing a great preponderance in elements of wealth in favor of the North. He also commented on the condition of the poor white men of the South, contrasting it with that of the laborers of the North. He (WILSON) had been an employe and an employer. Whatever he possessed had been obtained by the labor of his hands and brains. He had had hundreds of men to work for him, many of whom were equals in intellect and morals to himself or other Senators. The mechanics of Massachusetts live in better houses and read more books than the slaveholders of the South. Yet Mr. HAMMOND calls them slaves. That Senator also says that our slaves vote. That is true. The same class of men govern every Free State, and will yet govern South Carolina.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, argued against the Lecompton Constitution and against the new-fangled doctrine of the Democracy that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories and that Congress has not the right to prohibit its extension thither. Mr. F. here cited numerous instances to show that Congress has instituted to prevent the extension of Slavery, and contended that Slavery can only exist by positive municipal law. He opposed in general terms the admission under the Lecompton Constitution, and with his friends would continue to oppose it, though the dissolution of a hundred Unions was threatened. He, however, had no fears of a dissolution of the Union. The cry had been uttered a hundred times, but the Union was still safe. Mr. FARNSWORTH concluded by saying, that so help him God, another Slave State should never enter the Union by his vote.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, said no sufficient reason had been shown against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He had been told by reliable authority that Kansas contained one hundred thousand people. Her Constitution is Republican. Why is her admission opposed? Mainly because the Constitution recognises Slavery. Discussion, he contended, would not hasten the settlement of this question. The true issue had been defined by Mr. FARNSWORTH as "no more Slave States," and the South might as well meet that issue at once like men of nerve. Let the final vote be taken, and Kansas be rejected, and the intelligence will go over the wires to every corner of the North, and the answering echo will be, "We have triumphed!" "We have crushed the Slave Power, and have it under our feet." He alluded to several features in the bill, which he said were in accordance with the doctrines of the American Party, and met his cordial approbation. Referring to the recent removal of Commissioner LORING in Massachusetts, he attributed it to Abolition hate, that would surely provoke retaliation from the South.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, replied to a passing allusion made by Mr. MAYNARD to him. He said he had on a former occasion appealed to all governments and nations to stand up in favor of humanity. No matter how degraded, no matter of what color, he acknowledged every man as his brother. Alluding to the treaty of Ghent, negotiated by Mr. CLAY and other patriots, he said provision was made therein for the abolition of the slave-trade. This government, however, has violated the compact. He would ask whether the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. MAYNARD) would stand by it?

Mr. MAYNARD said he could not believe those patriots, while negotiating with great Britain, could invoke its aid in putting down Slavery in this country. He believed it to be a calumny on their memory. They never could have done it.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied that this pledge of Mr. CLAY and his associates was on behalf of the United States, and not England.

Mr. MAYNARD asked if Slavery was intended, why was it not stated in the treaty?

Mr. GIDDINGS answered, because our Government has no power to suppress Slavery in Tennessee or any other State, but has power to suppress the slave-trade.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, said the Emigrant Aid Societies sent men to Kansas to defy the power of the General Government and Territorial Legislature, compelling the Government to send the army there to protect peaceable voters. He argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, contending that it was the act of the people of Kansas, under which, if being Republican in form, they had a right to be admitted. He would ask the Republican side whether they would vote for the admission of Kansas if a hundred thousand people desired admission with Slavery?

Mr. GIDDINGS replied that he would never consent that Ohio shall associate with another slave State.

Mr. BARKSDALE wanted to know whether Mr. GIDDINGS spoke for the whole Republican Party?

Mr. GIDDINGS answered that he spoke for the independent, reasoning portion of mankind generally.

Mr. BARKSDALE—The Black Republican portion, you mean. He then asked Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, whether he would vote for the admission of a Slave State?

Mr. BINGHAM—Certainly not; by no means.

Mr. BARKSDALE—The opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, then, is based on the ground that it tolerates Slavery?

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, thought he might safely say that the Republicans would never vote for a Slave State north of the line of 36° 30'.

Mr. BARKSDALE—Will they vote for Slave States south of that line?

Mr. STANTON believed some would.

Mr. BARKSDALE said if no more Slave States are to be admitted then the South ought to know it. She has been constantly yielding in point of territory, and has suffered from Northern aggressions.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, in response to Mr. BARKSDALE, said he would not vote for the admission of Kansas if her whole people came here with a Slave Constitution. He made that declaration when the Missouri Compromise was repealed. But he placed his objections on even graver ground. He then gave a history of the New-Jersey case, in which DICKERSON, PICKENS, VANDERPOOL, WELLING, and the Democratic Party of that day, insisted on going behind the broad seal of a State to ascertain the actual will of the people, and contrasted their denunciations of all attempts to ignore the voice of the people, and of the arguments of form and technicality with the Lecompton arguments of the same party now. He reviewed the various Kansas elections, contending that not a single one in the series which inaugurated or completed the Lecompton Constitution was intended by the usurpers who bore sway there to be fair and unframmeled, and read a protest made by the Free-State leaders in April, 1857, to participate in the election of delegates, if the registry was made full by one man of each party conjointly completing it, and the election judges to be equally divided, which offer was refused. He instanced that no instance but Lecompton existed in our history where one clause of a new constitution was submitted to the popular vote and the whole instrument was not also submitted for ratification or rejection at the same time; and contended that in exact accordance with the President's doctrine that the people can make or unmake constitutions at pleasure, the Kansas people had emphatically unmade this before it was even submitted to Congress. He contrasted the argument of Senator GREEN's report, that the Legislature calling the Convention had no right to require submission of the constitution to the popular vote with Mr. BUCHANAN's report, which claimed they had, but had waived it. He reviewed the Lecompton Constitution, and pointed out its objectionable provisions; argued, contended that it was contradictory in declaring property higher than any constitutional question, and yet giving corporations power to take private property against citizens' will; that it was inconsistent in prohibiting the Legislature from passing bank laws unless ratified by popular vote, yet refusing to submit their own still more important work to a similar test; that it was unconstitutional in suspending the habeas corpus in cases of insurrection, in addition to rebellion and invasion; the only exceptions as the federal constitution, and provided for certain taxes on persons following occupations or trades which the Legislature could not touch, and intended as a discrimination against free labor. He read the Utah and Kansas laws to show that Utah has precisely the same authority to come into the Union with or without Slavery, and that her Legislature was elected with the same power of rightful legislation as Kansas, and that the Lecompton arguments, if correct, would authorize a State Constitution in Utah, and the consequent overthrow of the Territorial authority which is being maintained at such an enormous cost of peace. He closed by declaring that peace could not be obtained by forcing a hated Constitution by military power upon a protesting people, but was easily secured by releasing Kansas from the grasp of her dictator, and asking her people the plain, honest question, "Do you desire Congress to ratify Lecompton?"

Mr. WATKINS, of Tennessee, said he would vote for admission, because he believed the measure one of justice fraught with peace to Kansas, and harmony to the whole confederacy. He would relieve that Territory from the hand of marauders who have grown fat on her blood, and thus gives her the power to protect herself.

Mr. SMITH, of Ill., earnestly protested against the pretence that this is an issue between Slavery and Anti-Slavery so far as the Democracy of Illinois is concerned. Slavery has nothing to do with the admission of Kansas. That State, he said, was as ready to admit her with as without Slavery. The question with them is, "Does the Lecompton Constitution express the wishes of a majority of the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas?" He believed it did not, and so believing he could not and would not vote for the admission of Kansas under it. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 20.

REPORTS.

By Mr. AMES, favorably, to amend the act compelling seamen arriving in the port of New-York to pay money to the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat.

The bill to allow HENRY RUGGLES to build piers and bulk-heads in Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading. Also, the bill to allow the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg to change its name and reduce its capital stock. Also, the bill to prohibit the issue of free passes over railroads to public or municipal officers.

NOTICES.

By Mr. ELY, to repeal the law for the appointment of Commissioners of Records in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. W. A. WHEELER, to authorize the formation of a railroad corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and that it have power to mortgage its property.

By Mr. PRAGG, to incorporate the St. Mary's Cane Mineral Land Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Bill to incorporate the New-York Law College.

Bill relative to peremptory challenges on the part of the people.

The Governor appointed a board of Commissioners appointed to investigate the financial condition of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in New-York. They report its indebtedness $215,000.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 20.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Committee on Canals reported a bill imposing one-half canal tolls on all lines of railroad competing with the canals. Made the special order on Wednesday next.

On the motion of Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH the following bills were reported favorably: To authorise the construction of certain railroads in the city of Brooklyn. To authorise railroad to place sleeping cars on night trains. For the usual appropriations to charitable societies. To incorporate the People's Loan and Relief Company of the City of New-York. To incorporate the Pneumatic Power Company. To regulate loans by Loan Commissioners. To prevent the desecration of graves by the opening of streets through graveyards. To regulate the purity of liquors.

Mr. ADAMS reported favorably the State Registry law.

Mr. CHANLER gave notice of a minority report adverse to the establishment of a railroad clearing-house in the City of New-York, and to regulate the way fare of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Authorizing an appeal by the State from a judgment entered in the Hosea Webster case.

By Mr. CHAUNCEY, to tax banks of the State two per cent. on their capital stock, to assist in completing the canals.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LYNCH, to restrict the interest charged by pawnbrokers on all loans to ten per cent. on all sums.

By Mr. BEACH, requiring the Senators and members of Assembly to reside in the district they represent at the time of election; also, to provide a tomb for the remains of the prison ship martyrs within the arsenal building in the City of Brooklyn. To provide for the fencing in of the military parade-ground out of the Brooklyn armory money. To provide for drawing inspectors and canvassers in Brooklyn from a box, the same as jurors.

By Mr. SHELEY, to regulate the business of the Harlem Gas Company.

Court-Martial Ordered to be Held on General Twiggs.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

A Court-Martial has been ordered to assemble at Newport, Ky., on the 29th of April, for the trial of General TWIGGS, for alleged contempt of the War Department. The Court is to be composed of Gen Jesup, Gen. Smith, Gen. Churchill, Gen. Harney, Col. Mansfield, Col. Plympton, Col. Gardner, Col. R. E. Lee, Col. Fauntleroy, Col. Craig, Col. Charles Thomas, and Lieut. Col. Crittenden. Judge Advocate, Major LEE.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Sunday, March 21.

The Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $600,000 for a loan to the Covington and Ohio Railroad. Appropriations have also passed the Assembly amounting to $1,300,000, divided between the Orange and Alexandria, Manassas Gap, Alexandria, Hampshire and London, and Norfolk and Petersburg roads. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in passing these through the Senate.

The Senate has passed an act for the incorporation of the Norfolk and St. Nazaire (France) Navigation Company.

There is a disposition on the part of the Legislature to gratify the wishes of the banks in regard to a resumption of specie payments.

The Hudson River.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 20.

The steamer *New-World*, of the People's Line, arrived here, from New-York, at 9 o'clock this morning. She encountered only floating ice on the passage. The weather is beautiful.

Fire in Taunton, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 20.

The residence of GEO. A. CROCKER, of Taunton, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $15,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Death of Dr. Skilton.

TROY, Sunday, March 21.

Dr. AVERY J. SKILTON, one of the oldest and most respected physicians in this city, died on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, aged 66 years. The funeral takes place on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The Late Firm of Chas. H. Mills & Co.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 20.

In the Court of Insolvency to-day, claims amounting to $510,000, were proved against the late firm of Chas. H. Mills & Co.

Letter from General Calhoun Giving the Result of the Kansas Election.

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, March 19, 1858.

As there has been great anxiety to learn the result of the late election for members of the State Legislature, under the Kansas Constitution now before Congress, I think it proper to state that recent information, through Governor DENVER and others, leaves no doubt that the returned vote from the Delaware Crossing Precinct, in Leavenworth County, should be rejected, and that certificates of election should be issued without reference to the vote of the precinct.

A month ago I was put in possession of a newspaper containing what purported to be the affidavits of the judges of election at that precinct, and, in a communication to the Union, I immediately stated that, if the facts contained in said affidavits were presented to me in an authentic and reliable form, I should be governed by them in determining the result of the election in Leavenworth County. Although I have not received any reply to my letter to Governor DENVER, yet from various sources of information I am left in no doubt as to the genuineness of the returns of election at that precinct; and I shall, therefore, issue the certificates of election to the persons having the highest number of votes in Leavenworth County, irrespective of the Delaware Crossing precinct. I regret to add that this decision will give the control of Kansas to the party which I view as the enemy of the peace and good order, the Constitution and laws of the Union. To the following persons, elected in the several Senatorial and Representative districts of Kansas, certificates of election will accordingly issue:

SENATE.

First District—Doniphan County——, Tennessee.
Second District—Atchison County—J. L. Herrford.
Third District—Bonipban and Atchison Counties—R. F. Kelly.
Fourth District—Leavenworth County—D. Vaughn, C. Sparks, C. Chadwick.
Fifth District—Brown, Nemaha and Pottowattamie Counties—A. Johnson.
Sixth District—Riley, Marshall, Dickson and Washington Counties—Emory Hunting.
Seventh District—Jefferson and Calhoun Counties—A. C. Patrick.
Eighth District—Johnson County—A. Paine and E. S. Wilkinson.
Ninth District—Lykins, Anderson and Franklin Counties—H. H. Williams.
Tenth District—Linn County—C. A. Hamilton.
Eleventh District—Bourbon and McGee Counties—Blake Little.
Twelfth District—Douglas County—R. Morrow and W. S. Bonnifield.
Thirteenth District—Shawnee County—W. Oakley.
Fourteenth District—Dorn and Allen Counties—J. P. Cox.
Fifteenth District—Richardson, Davis and Wise Counties—H. P. Leonard.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—Doniphan County—Whitehead, Boyd, Head and Wilson.
Second District—Atchison County—H. Day, A. Elliot, J. P. Wheeler and J. B. Church.
Third District—Leavenworth County—W. Kop, J. W. Morris, C. J. Park, J. H. Noteware, B. Gray, G. W. Gardiner, W. Pennock and P. R. Orr.
Fourth District—Brown and Nemaha Counties—E. N. Morrel.
Fifth District—Calhoun and Pottowattomie Counties—J. B. Parrot.
Sixth District—Jefferson County—Howens S. S. Cooper.
Seventh District—Marshall and Washington Counties—C. Lurdy.
Eighth District—Riley County—N. Berry.
Ninth District—Johnson County—W. J. Sharrat, A. A. Cox, H. W. Jones and J. B. Wiley.
Tenth District—Lykins County—C. A. Foster.
Eleventh District—Lynn County—J. E. Money and J. H. Barlow.
Twelfth District—Bourbon County—W. T. Campbell and C. Simms.
Thirteenth District—McGee, Dorn and Allen Counties—D. Post.
Fourteenth District—Douglas County—E. S. Lowe, [illegible] Sherer, E. T. Sharp, J. Gardiner and H. Wakefield.
Fifteenth District—Anderson and Franklin Counties—Perry Fuller.
Sixteenth District—Shawnee County—J. L. Dolman and R. M. Fish.
Seventeenth District—Weller and Coffee Counties—Allen Crocker.
Eighteenth District—Woodson and Wilson Counties—H. Crittenden.
Nineteenth District—Breckenridge and Richardson Counties—E. R. Swallow.
Twentieth District—Davis, Wise, Butler and Hunter Counties—E. R. McCurdy.

J. CALHOUN.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from Mouth of Mississippi River 19th inst., *via* Havana, has arrived, bringing dates from the latter place to 16th inst.

Captain-General CONCHA has returned from a tour of the south side of the Island and Isle of Pines. He was well received everywhere, even in the districts that were previously most disaffected.

At Havana preparations are being made on an extensive scale to celebrate the birth of the Prince of ASTURIAS, to commence immediately after Lent. It promises to be the most magnificent affair ever witnessed in the Island. The City of Havana is to be in a blaze of illuminations, and the festivities of the occasion are the talk in every circle.

Stock of Sugar, 88,000 boxes, prices tending upward. Exchange on London, 12 ₱ cent. premium on New-York 60 days, ½ ₱ cent. discount. Freight dull, at previous rates. Health of Havana good.

Fires.

ARSON IN WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—On Thursday night a genteel-looking man, named GUSTAVUS LUDWIG, was arrested by Officer CLOWS, of the Twentieth Precinct, on the charge of attempting to burn the house No. 180 West Thirty-sixth-street, corner of Eighth-avenue. The prisoner was conveyed before Justice KELLY, at the Second District Court, Jefferson Market, and committed to prison to await the Fire Marshal's investigation. It seems the deceased occupied apartments on the third floor of the building, which was a tenement house. On Thursday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the occupants of the apartments directly under LUDWIG's room, discovered some kind of fluid leaking through the ceiling. Mr. MILLER, the landlord, was at once notified, and on looking through the key-hole of LUDWIG's room he saw a light burning on the floor near the side of the mantelpiece. On trying the door it was found to be fastened, when, becoming alarmed, he went to the station-house and procured the aid of Officer CLOWS. The officer broke open the door, when, to their astonishment, a preparation to fire the house was discovered. Between the side of the bureau and the fire-place stood a 5-gallon demijohn, the side of which was cracked. About two-thirds of the floor was saturated with the brandy which had flowed from the demijohn. Within a few inches of the demijohn was a wire mouse-trap, and in the trap hole was stuck a tallow candle which was burning, and around it were placed several pieces of paper saturated with liquor. By the side of the mouse-trap stood the broom, and on top of the demijohn was a cotton bag, also saturated with liquor. A lace curtain had been stretched from the bed to the centre of the floor, one end made fast to the bed and the other end placed in the liquor.

When this preparation was discovered, the candle had burnt down within about ONE INCH of the paper. Considerable alarm was manifested by the families in the house; some of them were inclined to administer summary punishment to LUDWIG on his return, and probably would have done so had they not been prevented by the Police. It is further shown that LUDWIG's wife had left the house several days before, and had taken away articles of furniture, and at the time of the attempt she was living in Twenty-sixth-street. LUDWIG has an insurance of $500 on his household effects, in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The case will be investigated by Justice KELLY to-day.

ARSON IN DOWNING-STREET.—A man named DANIEL CONNOR and CATHARINE, his wife, were arrested on Thursday night, charged with setting fire to a straw bed under the stoop of tenement house in the rear of No. 16½ Downing-street. The fire was discovered by the neighbors, and put out with a few pails of water. Officer CUSEY, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested the accused. They were taken before Justice KELLY, who committed them to prison to await the Fire Marshal's investigation. It seems that CONNOR had been dispossessed by the agent two days before, and had returned to the basement on the night in question, and attempted to fire the premises out of revenge. CONNOR and his wife, it is said, were both under the influence of liquor when arrested.

WEEK DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Re-Election of New [illegible]

Important Italian Conference in London.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

News from Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

Further Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Canada 6s 6d@6s 9d.

The royal mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, which sailed from Liverpool about noon on the 6th of March, arrived at this port on Monday morning.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived out at Liverpool at 8 A. M. on the 5th inst.

The members of Parliament who had resigned office under Lord DERBY were being reelected to their seats, and generally without opposition. In their addresses to their constituents they threw new light upon the Ministerial programme.

The Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the charge of bribery against Mr. ANSTEY, in connection with the affairs of an Assurance Company, had concluded their labors, and agreed to report to the House of Commons resolutions according to an acquittal.

The partisans of the Constitutional Party in Italy had been holding a conference there for a day, in London, for the purpose of bringing more prominently before the public the present position of Italy, and to endeavor to revive the agitation for a National Congress of a Confederation of States, subject to the direction of a central power. It was resolved to prepare an address to the various Powers of Europe, setting forth the claims of Italy to have her wrongs redressed.

The *Daily News* says a London Committee has been formed for the purpose of organizing a powerful opposition throughout the country, to any change which might be made to alter the laws in regard to conspiracy.

A "Great Exhibition" for 1861 is spoken of. The *Daily News* is informed that a special meeting of the Council of the Society of Coats has been called for the final consideration of the question whether the Society shall at once announce its resolution to direct and superintend an Exhibition of 1861, or any other year, and also to define the extent of area which such

The Sleep-Rock Times, Monday, March 22, 1858.

MARKET REPORTS.

New York, Monday, March 22, 1858—P. M.

The Flour market continues in a very unsatisfactory condition, and prices are unsettled and drooping. The sales reported are 10,000 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. Extra State, at $4 25@4 30; 1,000 bbls. Extra Ohio, at $4 35@4 40; 1,000 bbls. Extra Genesee, at $4 35@4 40; 1,000 bbls. Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 35@4 40; 1,000 bbls. Extra Ohio, at $4 40@4 50; 1,000 bbls. Fancy Genesee, at $4 35@4 45; 1,000 bbls. Extra Missouri, at $5 35@7 00; 1,000 bbls. Canadian Flour, at $4 35@5 00; and 1,000 bbls. Low to very choice Extra Missouri, at $5 20@7 00.

Corn is rather more active, and held above the views of buyers. The Custom House Statement is favorable, and as purchasers appear disposed to make future supplies, some holders are disposed to make concessions to induce their customers to buy. We quote Lower Mixed Canal, $1 40@1 41; do. Round Yellow, $1 42@1 43; and Southern White, $1 45@1 46 ₩ bushel.

Pork is rather more active, and prices are firmer. Sales 1,000 bbls. Mess, at $16 75@16 87½; 200 bbls. Prime Mess, at $14 50; and 200 bbls. Prime, at $12 50. Beef is steady. Sales 200 bbls. Country Prime, at $8 50@9; 100 bbls. Country Mess, at $10@10 50; and 100 bbls. Extra Mess, at $12@12 50. Prime Mess and Extra Mess Beef are unchanged.

Cut Meats are in fair request, and prices are firmer. Sales 100 pkgs. Shoulders, at 6½c.; and 100 pkgs. Hams, at 10½c. Bacon is in demand, and prices are firmer. Sales 100 pkgs. Cumberland Sides, at 7½c.; and 100 pkgs. Shoulders, at 6½c. Lard is in demand, and prices are firmer. Sales 100 bbls. at 10½c.

Butter is in fair demand, and prices are unchanged. Sales 100 bbls. Ohio, at 15@16c.; and 100 bbls. Western, at 15@16c.

Cheese is in request, and prices are unchanged. Sales 100 boxes Western, at 10½@11c.; and 100 boxes Factory, at 11@11½c.

Whiskey is dull and heavy. Sales 100 bbls. Ohio, at 21½c.; and 100 bbls. Rye, at 21½c.

Rice is in request, and prices are unchanged. Sales 100 tcs. at 4½@5c.

Coffee is rather more active, and prices are unchanged. Sales 1,000 bags Rio, at 10½@11½c.; and 1,000 bags Laguayra, at 11½@12c.

Sugar is in fair request, and prices are unchanged. Sales 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 6½@7c.; 100 hhds. Havana, at 7½@8c.; and 100 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾@7¼c.

Molasses is in fair request, and prices are unchanged. Sales 100 hhds. Cuba, at 26@27c.; and 100 hhds. Porto Rico, at 27½@28c.

Naval Stores—Rosin is in fair request, and prices are unchanged. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $1 75@1 80. Spirits Turpentine is in fair request, and prices are unchanged. Sales 500 bbls. at 43½c.

Freights—Wheat is in fair request, and prices are unchanged. Sales 100,000 bushels, including ordinary White Western at $1 25; ordinary to prime Red Western at $1 20@1 21; White Genesee at $1 30; prime White Southern at $1 40, and good Red do. at $1 20 ₩ bushel. Corn is quiet, and prices are unchanged. Sales 100,000 bushels, chiefly to shippers, at 60c.@61c. for White, and 65c.@66c. for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. A lot of Jersey Rye brought 70c. ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are dull and heavy at 46c.@46c. for Western; 42½c.@45c. for State; 44c.@46c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 35c.@38c. for Southern, ₩ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in store in Toronto, March 18.

Flour, bbls.... 31,773 | Wheat, bushels.... 122,942
Oats.... 1,000 | Barley.... 1,000 | Rye.... 1,000 | Peas.... 1,000

Hay—Sales 300 bales North River at 80c.@70c., cash, ₩ 100 lbs. In Philadelphia, during the week, Hay was scarce and in demand, including Timothy at 56c.@65c., and Clover at 45c.@50c. ₩ 100 lbs. 400 loads were sold. Straw commands 60c.@62½c. ₩ 100 lbs. In Baltimore Hay was very dull, including Sale at $15@18, and Loose at $8@12 ₩ ton. Straw—$13@14 for Rye, and $8@10 for Wheat, ₩ ton. In New-Orleans, during the week ending March 13, the sales were confined to small lots of Eastern at $19@20, and Western at $15@23, ₩ ton.

Hemp—Sales have been reported here of a small lot of clean Russia at $230 ₩ ton; 2,200 bales Manila, to arrive, part at 6c. ₩ lb.; 100 tons Jute at $90 ₩ ton, and in Philadelphia, of 100 tons Jute at $90 ₩ ton, 6 months' credit; 170 bales Missouri sold in St. Louis, March 17, at $7 25@8 80 ₩ ton.

Hops—40 bales last year's crop were sold at 4½c. @5c. ₩ lb.

Iron—Scotch Pig is in demand at $25@27, according to quality, ₩ ton, usual credit. English bars were inactive, at $50 for common and $57@58 for refined, ₩ ton. Some old Welch rails were sold at $30, six months' time. In Philadelphia during the week 500 tons Anthracite Pig found buyers at $22@24 for No. 1; $20@22 for No. 2, and at the close $19 for No. 3, cash, ₩ ton. A sale of 120 tons re-rolled quality Boiler Plate, cut to pattern, was made at 6c. ₩ lb., on time. Other kinds were quiet, but stiffly held.

Lead—Is attracting more attention, including Spanish Pig at $5 75@6; Refined German at $5 87½@6, and American Pig at 6c.@6 12½c. ₩ 100 lbs. 300 pigs Missouri sold in St. Louis, March 17, at $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Molasses—A lively inquiry prevails, especially for New-Orleans, of which full sales have been made within our range. New-Orleans, 31c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 29c.@33½c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@29c.; Clayed Cuba, 23c.@29c. ₩ gallon.

Naval Stores—Rosin is in brisk request, particularly common, at $1 80½@1 85 ₩ 310 lbs., delivered. Other articles are quiet, but stiffly held.

Wilmington, March 17.—Turpentine—Sales yesterday afternoon of 650 bbls. at $2 85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 65 for hard.—This morning 250 bbls. sold at above prices, and 215 do. at $2 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 50 for hard; 300 bbls. sold, which is about the same as yesterday's rates. Rosin—Turpentine—Sales after yesterday's report of 500 bbls. at 47c. ₩ gallon; nothing done this morning. Rosin—350 bbls. No. 1 sold yesterday at $2 50, and 102 do. pale at $4 ₩ bbl. Timber—Two rafts sold yesterday afternoon at $6 ₩ M.

Provisions—Pork is in better request, chiefly for future delivery, at former rates. The sales recorded nearly 2,000 bbls., including Mess, here, at $16 85@$16 75; Prime, here, at $13 50, and, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within 30 days, with five days' notice to buyer, also at $13 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in demand, and is steady at 6c.@6¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 400 bbls. Ste to prime, chiefly at 9¼c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is in demand and in fair; the transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls., in lots at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $12@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for interior to choice, ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@16c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@27c. for prime to choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is in request, and is worth 8½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

Rice—Sales have been reported of 120 tcs. ordinary to prime at $3 25@$4, cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

Seeds—Are very quiet, including Clover, at 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb., and Timothy at $2@$2 50 ₩ bushel. Rough Flax is scarce and nominal. Sales were reported in Philadelphia, during the week, of 3,300 bushels Cloverseed, at $4 25@$5 ₩ bushel. Other kinds were inactive at former quotations; 1,800 bushels Cloverseed changed hands, in Baltimore, at $4 62½@$4 67½ ₩ bushel.

Spices—Sales have been made here during the week of 18,000 mats Cassia, to arrive and from store, with 17,000 bags Pepper on terms not disclosed. Small lots of the latter bring 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb., usual credit.

Sugars—Are again quite brisk and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 2,300 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 5½c.@7¼c.; Cuba, at 5c.@7¼c.; and Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₩ lb.; 300 boxes Havana brought 6¾c.@7c. ₩ lb.

Tallow—6,000 lbs. Prime found buyers at 10¾c. ₩ lb.

Teas—A good inquiry prevails for desirable lots at fair prices.

Tobacco—In Baltimore, during the week, 754 hhds. of all kinds were inspected. The principal sales were 250 hhds. Ohio at previous quotations: $4@$7 50 for common to good Red; $8@$10 for extra fine do.; $6@10 for Spangled; and $10@$15 for Yellow. In New-Orleans, during the week ending March 13, there were received 1,230 hhds.; sold, 2,800 hhds.; exported, 2,673 hhds. Stock in warehouses, and shipboard, not cleared, March 13, 8,940 hhds. The closing quotations, on the 12th inst., were 5c.@6¾c. for planters' Lugs, and 6¾c.@11c. for inferior to choice Leaf, all new crop, ₩ lb. Old was inactive, parties disagreeing about prices.

Whisky—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 23c.@23½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

Wool—We have no really new features to notice. The demand is limited. Prices lean in favor of buyers, who purchased during the week 40,000 lbs. California, including black, sheared at 15c., do. pulled at 16c., and white at 21½c. ₩ lb., 6 months' credit. A small lot of washed African changed hands on private terms. In Philadelphia, during the week, a better inquiry prevailed, in part for lots, to be sent Eastward, and sales transpired of about 200,000 lbs. domestic, including mainly common to ¼ blood at 27c., ⅜@½-blood at 30c., and full blood at 33c., all cash, ₩ lb. In Baltimore, no important movements transpired.

Freights—Were rather quiet at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton 3 16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d@1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 1s. 0d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ₩ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₩ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s 6d. ₩ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25c. ₩ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A ship from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, at 3-16d; a bark hence to Cronstadt, ₩c.; one from St. Mary's to Havana or Matanzas, Lumber, $6; one hence to Cardenas, empty hhds., 75c.; one, 200 to Glentygan and back, Sugar, 50c., and Molasses $2 50; brig, 200 tons, from Jamaica to New-York, $275; one from Mobile to south side Cuba, Lumber, $9; one to north side Cuba and back, Molasses $2 under cask; two barks and a brig to Aspinwall, Coal, $9; a sch., 150 tons, to a Windward Island and back, $1,625.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA EVER PRODUCED
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

Written by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, for the ever-popular NEW-YORK LEDGER, and read by the millions of admirers, dramatized by M. MALING.

THE CONSTELLATED BEAUTY

of this wholly original drama, pledgation, brought out, as it has been in a

STYLE OF UNEQUALED MAGNIFICENCE,

and receives on every occasion with

RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.

is beyond all conception, and must be done to be appreciated.

BRIDE OF AN EVENING

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

A HOUSEKEEPER, OR HOUSEKEEPER.—

A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIAL

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN WOMAN

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL SIXTEEN

WANTED—A HEALTHY YOUNG ENGLISH WO-

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE BY A RESPON-

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE EMPLOYERS

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY. A SITUATION

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS SITUATION BY A

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WO-

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN

LADIES CAN BE SUITED WITH GOOD

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITU-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN WOM-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

NEW-YORK CITY.

PARAGRAPHIC GROUP.

A Row at a Brooklyn Wedding—Fatal Fight between Workmen—Accidents—Fires—Miscellaneous Matters.

Dr. Hall's Church—Sermon by the Pastor—Subject: "Let us go on to Perfection."

Congregation large and fashionable. Text: Hebrews vi. 1. "Therefore leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith toward God."

The sermon was not preached, but Pastor Hall read it from the pulpit. He said: Perfection is the end of all Christian effort. Christ is the perfect man. He is the model for all men. Christianity is the perfection of humanity. Christ is the perfect man. Christianity is the perfection of humanity. Christ is the perfect man. Christianity is the perfection of humanity. Christ is the perfect man